

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BLOGGERS ROUNDTABLE WITH STEPHEN FAKAN, EPRT TEAM LEADER,
RCT 6 VIA CONFERENCE CALL FROM FALLUJAH, IRAQ TIME: 10:02 A.M. EDT DATE:
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LIEUTENANT COMMANDER BROOK DEWALT, USN (Office of the Secretary of
Defense for Public Affairs): Hello. I'd like to welcome you all to the
Department of Defense bloggers roundtable for Thursday, October 4th, 2007. My
name is Lieutenant Commander Brook DeWalt with the Office of the Secretary of
Defense for Public Affairs, and I'll be moderating the call today.

I'll note to our bloggers on the line today, please remember to clearly
state your name and blogger organization in advance of your question. And
please respect our guest's time in keeping your questions succinct and to the
point. And as we go through, I'm going to ask bloggers to try and remain in the
order in which they've called in, beginning with Andrew Lubin, followed by David
Axe, followed by any others who call in after that. Today our guest from Iraq
is Mr. Stephen Fakan, team leader of the Embedded Provincial Reconstruction Team
in Fallujah, Iraq. Mr. Fakan is here today to discuss a variety of topics
related to current operations under his purview.

We're pleased to have you as a guest today, sir, and, Mr. Fakan, do you
have any opening comments you'd like to give?

MR. FAKAN: I sure do. Thank you, first, for -- everybody, for taking
the time to listen to us and a little bit about our story.

Currently, there are 14 team members on the team here in Fallujah --
one DOS rep, that's me; a USAID rep; one DOD; two Iraqi and American civilians;
and the rest are either active duty or Reserve military personnel representing
the Army, Navy and the Air Force. The ranks of the military personnel range
from 06s to 02s. And I would like to mention that -- very importantly that our
success basically has been due to the efforts and the regiment and the civil
affairs group and the men and women of that team who were on station before we
arrived. We're building on the foundation that they established and basically
set the scene for us to come and do what we needed to do.

We arrived on station here, the core team did, in April of 2007. We're
based in what's called AO Raleigh, which is about 1,913 square miles. It's
divided north and south by the Euphrates River. It's a population of around
800,000 people. We consider more and more the area south of the Euphrates as a
permissive environment that provides more opportunity for us to improve
conditions and also more and more north of the Euphrates, which at one time was
semi-permissive but is now becoming more and more permissive.

The main goal of the EPRT of course is to work in conjunction with the Regimental Combat Team to develop and combine the capacities of government, business, professional, tribal, religious and civic leaders, institutions and service providers with an accounting framework and mutually supported by all. In other words, we try to come up with Iraqi solutions to Iraqi problems, and with the ultimate intention of course to transition to provincial Iraqi control.

Some of the things we're doing and that have happened since we've been here is that the Fallujah district government and many of the subdistrict -- we call them municipal governments -- are now meeting, and formal structure is replacing the initial free-for-all atmosphere that kind of preceded our earlier meetings. They have begun to move their focus from personal agendas and complaints to those of providing essential services and other infrastructure issues facing their constituencies.

People are standing up their own councils. They're actually coming to us. They've heard that we're around and they're coming to us and asking us for help to get them on the road to municipal governments. City engineers are more and more responsive to city administrations. They meet with city councils and city council chairmen to discuss pending issues and to try to resource Iraqi-based solutions.

One of the big challenges we have, of course, is to forge the governmental links between the municipal governments to the district governments to the provincial government to central government. That is going slowly but surely. It's not perfect, but we do see some progress along those lines.

And if I'm taking too much time, please tell me. I'm just going to drop off some key accomplishments that we've had since we've been here.

LT. CMDR. DEWALT: That'd be great, sir.

MR. FAKAN: Okay. A couple of things that -- we have an industry adviser. He has an ongoing project analysis of state-owned industries and some privately owned industries here in AO Raleigh. One of the big successes is the Al Akah (ph) machine fabrication shop in the Ferris industrial complex. This is a government-owned enterprise that used to make code artillery tubes and has converted both of their shops' capacity to civilian use. After the war and all the upheaval, when all the support from the government stopped, they actually got all the workers together, decided to go out on their own and drum up business, and now what they do is they reverse engineer parts. They have some contracts outside of Iraq that they found on their own. They currently employ about -- I don't know, 750 people. They have the capacity to employ about 4,000, maybe a little bit more.

What we're working to do now is to build up a funding stream for them to get them the type of power they need to work at more than full capacity, improve some of the gear they have to work with, and also introducing them to outside investors to try to put this place back into production full time.

There's also another state-owned enterprise, a brick refractory that makes bricks that needs to be used in all sorts of other production capacities here in Iraq, such as cement plants, ceramic factories, things of that nature, and we're working to put that plant back online. The public health adviser is working on assessments for the Fallujah general hospital. He's initiated revitalization projects for the ground as well as long-term and equipment

vehicle maintenance projects. We're working very closely with the Department of State and the Japanese embassy to refine an assistance package that the government of Japan has proposed to convert part of the existing Fallujah general hospital to the pediatric/ob-gyn facility when the new Fallujah general hospital will be completed later on this year.

The city planner is working with the DG of sewage to develop a work plan and funding solution to repair and maintain the Fallujah city center sewage and storm drain system, which was partially destroyed during the fighting. We actually have an anonymous benefactor who donated -- who read one of our reports or heard about the water purification issues we have and actually contacted a private company in the States and ordered \$1 million worth of portable water treatment plants that are run off of solar power for us to distribute in our area, which I thought was great. The civil affairs group and the USAID international relief and development efforts have been coordinated.

So far we've expended about \$12 million, employed over 12,000 people.

We have applications -- we've just developed relations with the small-business owners community here in Fallujah and have received over 400 small grant -- small-business grant applications, and we're trying to marry them up with the newly revitalized Fallujah Chamber of Commerce because the small business enterprises, the ones that employ 10 or 20 people or 30 people, are the ones that are going to be the backbone of the economic development of this area. You know, the big factories are great, but if they go out of business, they put so many people out of work that it's a devastating effect on the economy, whereas these small ones employ bits and pieces of groups of people, and that puts a lot more money back into the economy over a longer period of time.

We're doing a big Keep Fallujah Beautiful campaign, trying to get people to use trash receptacles and develop a campaign using the mayor and the city -- chairman of the city council and the chamber of commerce as this Keep Fallujah Beautiful campaign. And we're also rehabilitating five soccer fields in the city in an area that was really very badly damaged during the fighting. This project will have an immediate impact for the city's use and provide a safe area to play as well as a place for neighbors and families to gather and relax.

Construction is currently under way to rehabilitate a wing of the Fallujah Government Center for use by some of my team so we can spend more time downtown and off the FOB working with government officials and city engineers. The old Iraqi army barracks that used to be down near the Fallujah Government Center is being converted into a small-business development center. We'll be placing the Chamber of Commerce there, will be placing some of the EPRT resources, the IRD folks, the RTI folks who will be doing governance training and some of the capacity building, will all work out of that office.

The Farmers Federation's been reconstituted. We're working very closely with sheikhs of rural areas to clean canals, improve irrigation and to establish linkages between the farmers, agribusiness, financial services and domestic and, hopefully, eventually international markets. We have a plan in place right now to irrigate 16,000 acres, 7,000 of which will be reclaimed from the desert. It just hasn't been used. It used to be farmed, and just due to the trouble, they couldn't get water to it.

We're working very closely with the tribal sheikhs to convince them at this time that there's a new government coming and that you don't have to abandon the old ways to embrace the new; that they need to be deeply involved in

the election process and the governance process in order for Fallujah district and Al Anbar province and Iraq to succeed on the world stage. One of the arguments we're using, of course, is you look at very deeply tribal cultures, such as Saudi Arabia, Emirates, Jordan, Syria, all of those have roots embedded in tribal culture, and they're all very successful in the international arena. And what we're saying is, is the structure has to be there that makes the outside investors comfortable, and part of that structure, of course, is the business environment, the banking community, those sorts of things.

We also have a quick reaction front available to us. We have used a portion of that to fund grants to women who have lost their primary support earners, their husbands or older sons who were killed during the fighting, and they're using those to set up sewing centers, bakeries, small shops. One lady is actually making toys for kids. We have a similar thing pending approval for handicapped people, who will help them try to find a way to earning a living to sustain themselves.

Some things on our horizon are a possibility of developing irrigation barrages for river flow, microhydropower capability, be relatively maintenance free and provide a viable solution for the rural areas of the region.

Most of the irrigation barrages are in excellent condition and would only require minor modifications to become compatible with the current technology, which we've been researching.

Purchase of river flow microhydrogenerators that can work in the irrigation canals, that can supply power to irrigation pumps or remote farming communities, 2 to KV -- 2KV to 6KV, to remote areas or homes -- we're purchasing some solar-powered irrigation pumps for proof of concept testing. And we're exploring the feasibility and costs of wind farms and solar energy farms.

We're trying to encourage the Iraqis to begin buying products from within Iraq, where and when possible.

And I think I would end by saying that, you know, we still have a long way to go, and while we've planted the seeds of what we're trying to do -- and many of these folks are getting it, and many of them are very capable -- they're still facing some very, very difficult challenges. And the EPRT concept as it is today, I think, is going to prove itself in the long term to be the way of the future when you're deploying tactical maneuver units. I think at least a core EAPT -- EPRT team should be deploying with them to develop the relationships we're working on now, before they become necessary.

Thank you very much for listening.

LT. CMDR. DEWALT: Sounds like you folks have been quite busy, sir.

Let me roll straight into blogger questions, beginning with Andrew Lubin.

Q Okay. Great. Steve, Andrew Lubin from ON Point. I'd like to ask you more about the small business grants. When we were talking to your compatriots over in Ramadi, she was talking about the \$2,500 grant where you pretty much set up a storefront business, where you don't give them the money, but you do everything for them. Then they run it.

Are you doing that in Fallujah? And how successful is it?

MR. FAKAN: We're a little bit behind them on that. You know, we just finished fighting here about a month and a half ago. We just went through the neighborhoods and cleared out pretty much the last remnants of the bad guys. I won't say they're all gone. And particularly the area where most of the small industry and small business were situated was one of the last areas. That's where we had most of the VBIED factories, a lot of arms caches, and a lot of bad guys that were hidden.

So we're a little bit behind that. So I can't give you hard data. What I can tell you is there are lots of very anxious, lots of very motivated people in that area to get back to work.

We've -- we're going to do a proof of concept on a redevelopment of the shop -- the strip mall kind of thing that you see that are prevalent in these -- part of the world, and see how that works.

And the small business grants will go to all sorts of business enterprises. If you talk to me a month from now, I may be able to tell you with more certainty how it's working.

Q And what are people doing for jobs? How do they stay -- how do they generate income to pay their bills and buy food?

MR. FAKAN: Well, Fallujah was very fortunate insomuch as a lot of people received battle damage payments, unlike the rest of the province. We're well ahead of the curve on that. And I think the last -- and this amounted to several millions of dollars that went to virtually many, many of the residents of Fallujah. So I would suspect many of them are living off of that.

But there are people who are farming. There are on the streets -- if you drive down the main streets and the side streets of Fallujah, you will see there are small supermarkets, there are retail clothing outlets, there are Internet cafes, there are bakeries, you know, there are toy stores. There are blacksmiths, carpenters. You name it, they have it. You know, you see big boxes of refrigerators and DVDs and air conditioners and things on the sidewalk in front of many of these shops that people have for sale.

Q Okay. Thank you.

Q (?) No idea why they do that.

LT. CMDR. DEWALT: Great. Thank you.

And David Axe, do you have any questions?

Q Sure. Hi, it's David Axe with the Aviation Week Group.

MR. FAKAN: Hi, David.

Q Hi, how are you?

MR. FAKAN: I'm very good, thanks.

Q So are you seeing commercial traffic with other regions of Iraq, or is this a regional economy that's relatively self-contained?

MR. FAKAN: I would say it's a little bit of both. We -- I don't have the last figures in front of me, but I know on one day the ECP, one of the entry control points, mapped through 220 freight trucks going through carrying everything from farm goods to cement to electronics to autoparts. We do get a lot of traffic to and from Jordan and Syria, but we also hear of people driving from other parts of Iraq to come into Anbar.

Q Okay. Thank you.

MR. FAKAN: You're welcome.

LT. CMDR. DEWALT: And do we have any other bloggers on the line?

Q Lieutenant Fishman's on.

LT. CMDR. DEWALT: Who? I'm sorry?

Q Lieutenant Jarred Fishman's on.

LT. CMDR. DEWALT: Ahh, fantastic. Would you like to introduce yourself and go ahead and ask your question?

Q Yes. This is Jarred Fishman. I'm with The Air Force Pundit. A great amount of work. I can tell you guys must never sleep at all. And clearly the American side of the PRTs functions absolutely in impeccable fashion, but could you speak a little bit to the Iraqi side? What is the feeling on the ground amongst the Iraqi decision-makers, the populace? When you're walking through the towns and you see the construction sites, what's kind of the general feeling throughout Fallujah, if you could kind of give a little bit of a glimpse into that side of things?

MR. FAKAN: Certainly. There was a time in some areas several months ago if you would drive through some areas of Fallujah people would turn their backs on you; you know, parents would smack their kids if they waved at you. Those very same areas now if you go through them people will offer hot bread out of the bakeries or if it's the middle of summer bring you a glass of water, and they're all very, very grateful to have us there. We've had some folks ask us for paint so they can paint out AQI graffiti. And I think the most important thing that we have heard through the city -- the district government is that they have Shi'a families are starting to move back into the districts, and there's no way that would happen if people didn't think the security was getting better.

Q Just as a quick follow-up, then, how about on the professional side? Are there any people of the former regime who actually have the skills to start leading some of these programs and projects for economic development?

MR. FAKAN: Oh, absolutely. I think they would be -- they would be probably be very beneficial.

I mean, we're working with many of the former city engineers, some of the former directors general. I mean, they have the historical knowledge of the infrastructure of the cities. And in many places, you find some very highly educated people who have taken up the reins, so to speak, and have, you know, said, you know, okay, what do I need to do to start working for my constituency? And some of them speak English very well; I find that they're very quick to grasp the concept. They all recognize it's a very hard slog.

You know, you have to understand -- you know, Iraq is not America. So their way at getting around problems is a little more circuitous than ours, but we tend to try to step back. And when they identify a problem we say, okay, how would you solve it? And they do come up with a solution. And the best part about it is that it's a solution designed by Iraqis for Iraqis. So when we bail out of here at whatever time we're going to leave, I'm pretty confident that whatever system's in place that's working now will work for them after we go.

They get the process. I mean, the hard thing about it for us, I think, is this was a government of top-down feeding, and we're trying to teach them a government where they identify problems and solutions, budgets and everything from the bottom up. And it's a concept that, you know, doesn't resonate with them right away. But, you know, we've had four or five months of working with them, and they're starting to get into it, and they're starting to see the results of what they're doing, and that's the most credible part of it, and it's starting to gain some traction with them. I think we'll be successful here.

LT. CMDR. DEWALT: Fantastic. Hey, do we have any other bloggers online or any of the bloggers that have asked questions -- any follow-ups?

Q Yeah, I got a follow-up. Steve, Andrew Lubin again. How are you guys importing stuff? I mean, obviously in -- and also, where are they getting the money from? You -- they're buying your -- they're using rebars, they're using wire rod. Your refractory -- brick factory has to buy barite, which comes out of China. How is this stuff getting into Fallujah?

MR. FAKAN: Well, a lot of this stuff is available, believe it or not. And they are using Iraqi government funds, whether people believe it or not. I find that the directors general can and will draw down on Iraqi funding from the line ministries if they need some. Some are more successful than others. I mean, obviously we're still trying to establish the linkages, and it's not a system that's functioning as well as we would like it to. But, you know, everybody from, you know, the embassy and the folks in Baghdad down to the provincial folks down to us are all working this piece of the puzzle.

Some of the money of course comes from the CERP funding; some of the money is now coming out of QRF funding. What we're trying to do now is move from building things or making new things to -- you know, if there's an infrastructure emergency, we might intercede on that for their behalf, but now we're focusing our energies on sustainment. In other words, okay, you have all this stuff; how are you going to keep it running? How are you going to train the people to run it? We're focusing on capacity building, so when we do go away, there is a group of trained people who understand the system, who know what the system is, know what it means, can work within that system and work within that system to have a linkage to the provincial government, the central government and can stand on its own once we go away without propping them up.

Q But these people are pretty entrepreneurial. I mean, if the guy in the brick factory wants to buy 500 tons of barite, does he open a letter of credit? Does he go to the government to get cash? How does -- how do they pay -- I'm just curious how the commerce is actually working.

MR. FAKAN: Well, the refractory's not open yet. It's one of the things that we're working on just now.

Q Oh, okay.

MR. FAKAN: So I'd probably be able to answer that for you, you know, several months from now.

Q Okay.

MR. FAKAN: But they are very entrepreneurial. They are very creative.

And if you give them a problem and you turn them loose on it, they can come up with some very, very creative solutions.

I mean, many of the things they've been doing since before we got here. I mean, the farmers irrigated fields, you know? There's no rocket science about that. But you know, because of the troubles, a lot of the maintenance and caretaking wasn't done, and that's caused some difficulty. We're just trying to rectify that.

You know, schools were damaged. People's livelihoods were damaged; people's homes were damaged. Government buildings were damaged. A lot of the technocrats ran away. We're finding more and more people coming back. More and more people who were involved in government, people who were involved in decision-making and stuff are coming back and saying, hey, you know, let me help; how do I help?

Q Do any programs for American companies want to get involved in investing in Fallujah or Anbar province?

MR. FAKAN: Well, we hope to. We hope to I think there is an Iraqi-American investment group, I think, in the States. We're going to try to rattle their cage and see if we can get them interested. There's also, I think, an investment venture capital conference going in Dubai in December. And we're actually trying to spin up some of the -- trying to get some of the city managers there, the chamber of commerce guy, some of the managers from these state-owned enterprises who could benefit from maybe some private venture capital to go. And they each get, I think, 15 minutes to do a spiel in front of everybody who's attending, and hopefully something will come out of that.

Q Quick follow-up on the federal governmental side -- are you getting any support outside of the Fallujah province, but with the Baghdad officials?

MR. FAKAN: Honestly I have to say that our relationships with Baghdad Central are few and far between. We tend to do it through intermediaries because we don't work with them as regularly. But I do know that the provincial government works with them.

For instance, actually I'll back up a little bit. We held an executive seminar, a training seminar, for some of our mayors. We took the mayor of Ramadi, the mayor of Fallujah, the mayor of Habbaniya, city council chairman, and took them up to Baghdad. And basically this is when we were trying to forge linkages and get things going. It was very early days. The governor actually went up and sat with these guys. They met the provincial council chairman up there. And when they met the -- General Petraeus; they met the ambassador. And when the president of Iraq heard they were there, actually invited them over for dinner at his house, sent his car to get them.

So I mean, those kinds of things exist and they happen. We need more of that to happen, but you know, everybody is so engulfed by this fire hose of issues we're all trying to solve. In the United States, you know, we're, what, 230-some years into our existence, and we still don't get all of it right. And they've got huge, huge issues to solve on their own, and yeah, they've had three or four years at it, but you know, when you're trying to build something that's totally reverse of what you had to begin with, I'm amazed at what is happening. And you know, the people are getting the concept; it's just going to take time for it to take root and collate and get up and down the chain. I just hope we have the time to devote to it.

Q Andrew Lubin again. Do you see Fallujah in the next two, three, five months progressing like Ramadi did? Are you getting support from people joining the IPs and then the ISF?

MR. FAKAN: Oh, no, that's been going on for -- you know, since the tribes actually decided to do what they were going to do. I mean, a lot of the IPs are sons of Fallujah, and I think the -- and I'd have to confirm it to be true -- but I think that if they join the army there's an agreement with the MOD that Anbar -- sons of Anbar who join the army actually spend their first two years in the army based in Anbar before they get moved to another province.

But there's a Shi'a military unit here that has no problem interacting with the citizens, and I hear from many -- many of the Anbarians I talk to: Look, you know, the problem is not whether we're Shi'a or Sunni; you know, the problem's not whether we're a Kurd or we're a Ba'athist or not, you know. They say the problem's the bad guys; and then another conversation they'll say, you know, we should have voted. And you know, that's what we're focusing on now is spinning up the election process and the education process. Everybody does participate and everybody does understand what that means for them.

Q One quick -- last follow-up from Lieutenant Fishman. On the education side, is there -- obviously it's really the next generation that's going to propel Iraq forward. How is the educational system as far as them learning English or learning business skills, which we're going to need for the high school kids coming out now?

MR. FAKAN: Well, we're -- I can't speak to what's happening in high school -- high school's right. I do know they had final exams here last year for high school students; even at -- when we were still fighting in Fallujah, they were holding classes. There are plans to spin up a vocational education program here in Fallujah. There are several different partners involved in that -- some government of Iraq, some of -- we're trying to work things with the state-owned enterprises to take people on as apprentices and teach them various skills. We are looking at adult literacy classes, both in Iraqi and in English.

But like I said, we're kind of early days along those things. We're just getting to the point where people are feeling really comfortable to get out and do things.

LT. CMDR. DEWALT: Fantastic. There's just been some great questions and some great comments, Mr. Fakan, a lot of great things going on there.

As we wrap up today's call, sir, do you have any final comments for the group?

MR. FAKAN: I think my impression -- and a lot of people who are working out here on a daily basis, you know, we look at the news reports and we see a lot of the negative press being reported. And I think my comment would be that for every negative thing that you see in, you know, the print media or the television or whatever, there are several very, very good news stories happening all around us.

I mean, when you get Shi'a families moving back into what is a 99 percent Sunni province; and in one case the Sunni neighbors of the people had basically boarded up the houses of their Shi'a neighbors and protected them and wouldn't let anybody loot them or do anything and basically had them ready for them when the Shi'a families move back -- I mean, that tells you something right away. The problem isn't Sunni -- who's a Sunni and who's a Shi'a. There are external forces at work that are causing the trouble, I think.

LT. CMDR. DEWALT: Great. Thank you very much, sir.

Today's program, for all participants and beyond, all of this -- the audio file, the print transcripts, our guest biography, this will all be available on dod.mil. If there are any questions about this program, please contact the DOD New Media Team at 703-428-1204.

Again, thank you very much, Mr. Fakan, and also thank you to our blogger participants. And this does conclude today's event, and now please feel free to disconnect at any time.

Q Steve, you still on?

MR. FAKAN: Yes, I am.

LT. CMDR. DEWALT: Great. Q Hey, Andrew Lubin here. Could -- if you've got a picture of the brick factory or that machine shop, if you could send it to Brook or send it to me, I'm going to use this as my feature for tomorrow.

MR. FAKAN: I'll see what I can come up with. I'm pretty sure we do.

Q (That would be fantastic ?).

MR. FAKAN: In fact, the industrial complex was actually featured in The Stars and Stripes.

Q They're my competition. If they've got a picture -- (chuckles) -

MR. FAKAN: Just a few days ago.

Q What can I say? They're Army. We don't talk to them. But it's a -- if you've gotten anything you can send, I will use it for tomorrow, and also in the future.

MR. FAKAN: I'll see what I can find.

Thanks a lot for everybody.

LT. CMDR. DEWALT: Great. Thank you, sir. Appreciate it.

Q Thank you for your time, sir. Bye.

MR. FAKAN: Bye.

LT. CMDR. DEWALT: Bye.

MR. FAKAN: Hey, Brook?

LT. CMDR. DEWALT: Yeah?

MR. FAKAN: If I get these photos, who do I send them to?

LT. CMDR. DEWALT: Actually, if you could them to me, that'd be great. And I can give you my e-mail address.

MR. FAKAN: Yeah, let me copy it down here. Okay.

LT. CMDR. DEWALT: It's brook -- b-r-o-o-k -- .dewalt -- d-e-w-a-l-t -
- @osd.mil.

MR. FAKAN: Okay. Great.

Dot m-i-l?

LT. CMDR. DEWALT: Yes, sir.

MR. FAKAN: All right. Didn't do anything to embarrass you guys, I hope.

LT. CMDR. DEWALT: No, it was fantastic. You -- talk about a fact-filled brief. That was fantastic. And you hit it on the head. It's important -
- we're trying to do as many of these type of blogger calls as possible to let folks know what is really going on out there and to provide the opportunity for people to hear and write about it. And you hit it right on the head. So that was fantastic.

MR. FAKAN: Well, we're here and ready to do this stuff any time you need us to. I think someone's got me scheduled next week sometime, too, on the 9th or something.

LT. CMDR. DEWALT: Ah, fantastic. We're -- you know, this -- I couldn't have asked for a better one. You were wonderful.

MR. FAKAN: Well, I appreciate it. And I'll see what we can dig up, and I'll send them along to you.

LT. CMDR. DEWALT: Hey, sounds so great, sir. Thank you so much.

MR. FAKAN: Thanks.

LT. CMDR. DEWALT: Take care. Bye-bye.

END.